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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

ELECTION DAY is drawing near. There is no more time for talk. Work, active, persevering work must immediately be inaugurated. The enthusiasm of the loyal masses is sufficiently aroused, but in the heat of the political excitement let us not forget that there remains much yet to be accomplished. Seek out your friends who hold the principles of your party, and urge upon them the necessity of final, decisive work. Victory awaits our standard bearer, but we want an overwhelming defeat of the enemy; such a defeat as will cause the loyal heart of the nation to feel that Pennsylvania has saved the Union. It will require but active, increasing labor upon the part of the loyal citizens to roll up a majority in this county alone of ten thousand for Geary. The thing is possible; it is not improbable. Our enemies are disheartened. Every day their ranks grow thinner, and their hearts sink lower. A Waterloo awaits them, and let us by united exertion claim full share for bringing the ignoble defeat they are about to suffer.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

The sharp note of General GRANT to Brig. Gen. HILLYER, which will be found in our telegraphic columns, will be read with much satisfaction. He says quite as much as a man occupying his position ought to say; and he says enough to let the country know that ANDREW JOHNSON has not succeeded in capturing him. Of this fact we have at no time had any doubt; but we know that some persons had misgivings, because he consented to accompany that worthy while he swung around the circle. The part which he bore in that ridiculous and disgraceful pageant, was more a matter of *obedience* than *consent*.

MEETING AT KITTANNING.

A note to the editor says:

"*My Dear Sir:*—There is to be a Union Republican Convention held in Kittanning on Tuesday next, October 2d. I have just received a letter from the Committee of Arrangements asking for a large delegation from this city. General Geary, Governor Curtin, Thomas Williams, and other distinguished speakers will be there."

We think Allegheny county owes the courtesy of a large and spirited delegation to Kittanning on that day, in reciprocation of the generous conduct of our friends of Armstrong county, in the matter of the Congressional nomination. The Allegheny Valley Railroad, we are informed, will issue excursion tickets. By all means let there be a large delegation from here.

NEGROPHOBIA.—It is really amusing to look over the Copperhead papers, especially those of Covode's district—it is Dawson's now, but it will be Covode's—and see the use they are making of the negro. They seem to have no other stock in trade but "nigger! nigger! nigger!" With them the whole duty of man, the sum total of democracy, and the only hope of political salvation, is to hate and trample down negroes. It only shows that they are pretty nearly played out even in old Westmoreland. Negrophobia is as unmistakable an evidence of the bite of the copperhead as hydrophia is of the bite of a mad dog.

As our whilom democratic friends (now known as conservatives or supporters of ANDREW JOHNSON) are going to have a demonstration on Monday, we respectfully suggest to our Republican friends of these cities to take in their innumerable flags, and furl them until the afternoon of the 9th. It will never do to grace a copperhead parade with flags and banners procured in honor of the Boys in Blue.

THE Iron Mountain Railroad, with all its rolling stock and appurtenances, was sold at public auction at St. Louis, on Thursday, by Gov. Fletcher, to satisfy the claim of the State against it. It was knocked down for four million seven hundred thousand dollars, R. A. Watt, the representative of the State, being the purchaser.

INDIANA COUNTY.—The Republicans of this glorious old citadel of right principles had a grand mass convention on Tuesday last, which was addressed by Messrs. CURTIN, BIGHAM, GROW, COVODE and others. The persons present were estimated at 10,000; Indiana promises 2,200 majority for GEARY and COVODE.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Barnum is lecturing West.

—Napoleon has pardoned 1,527 culprits.

—Belle Boyd is playing Pauline at Mobile.

—Horse flesh is given to the poor in Paris.

—Pet squirrels are taking the place of lap-dogs.

—Bennett and the Russian mission are talked of.

—Reporters are "puffing" the cigar makers' convention.

—There were 35,000 people at the New York State fair.

—English railways earned £40,000,000 sterling last year.

—The Western corn crop is tender and still "in the milk."

—Laura Keene is doing "Kate Hardcastle" in Springfield.

—Georgia wants 15,000 bushels of corn. Call on Minnesota.

—In London "dead-broke"—Wigfall, Benjamin and Breckinridge.

—A bale of new hops recently sold in New York for $1 per pound.

—A Western publisher says he has lost two subscribers by hanging.

—Boutwell says John Surratt is living in a friendly European country.

—Pawnbrokers' checks—turnpike tickets on the road to poverty, says Dickens.

—The picture sales of New York for the past three years amount to $1,220,000.

CITY ITEMS.

Get Superior
Milk Biscuit at Marvin's, No. 84 Fourth street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We offer the largest stock and the greatest variety, at wholesale, and at the lowest prices.
J. W. BARNES & Co., 59 Market st.

Evening Session.
The regular evening sessions of the Iron City College, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, will commence on Monday October 1st, at 7 p. m.

Special Sale of Silks,
Commencing this day. We shall offer for this week, at special sale, the most varied and the largest stock of Silks and Motreasitques, in black and colors, and at the lowest prices.
J. W. BARNES & Co., 59 Market st.

Good Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime.
Sulphite of Lime.
Sulphite of Lime.
Sulphite of Lime.
Sulphite of Lime.
Sulphite of Lime.
One package of the above at twenty-five cents will keep one barrel of cider perfectly sweet for a year round. Sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, by McClarran and McKennan, Druggists, 91 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 234. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.
ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE EUROPEAN ADVICES,

Dinner to American Officers—U. S. War Ships Abroad—Treasure for America—Prussian Finances—More Troops for Canada—An Empress Visits the Pope—Prussian Diet Prorogued—Cable Rates to be Reduced—Speedy Signing of the Treaty of Peace.

[BY THE CABLE]

QUEENSTOWN, September 25.—The steamer City of Boston, from New York, arrived at Southampton to-day.

The Mayor of Southampton has invited the officers of the United States war ships to a dinner.

BERLIN, *Tuesday*—September 25.—Count Bismarck's illness is considered grave.

FLORENCE, September 25.—The volunteers of Garibaldi at Zecco, are to be disbanded.

LONDON, September 25.—The prescence of the United States ships of war, at the Island of Candia, attracts much attention.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Cotton active; sales to-day of 10,000 bales of Middling Uplands quoted at 13¾d. Prices of cotton published this morning, under date of September 24th, viz. 13¾d, is evidently erroneous.

The Breadstuffs market is excited: Corn quoted at 28s 9d. Wheat 3d. higher. Flour has advanced 2s. Provision market is better. Beef advanced to 2s 6d.

LONDON, September 25.—Consols were quoted at 89¾. American Securities—United States Five-Twenties were selling to-day at 71¾; Erie Railroad shares, 47¾; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 77¾.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 25.—The "Tennessonia" sailed for New York with two hundred thousand francs in gold. The steamship Bremen has also sailed with one hundred and forty-two thousand pounds in gold.

BERLIN, September 26.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill authorizing a loan. The Ministers have agreed to a reduction in the military budget. Orders have been issued in the Chamber that the government should be kept in a strong financial position.

PARIS, September 26.—More troops are to go to Canada. The steamer Henrita has been engaged to take about one thousand.

PARIS, September 27.—It is said that Spain accepts the good offices of England and France as mediators between herself and Chili and Peru.

LIVERPOOL, September 26.—Cotton advanced ⅛d; sales to day of 20,000 bales. Middling uplands quoted at 13¾d.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

LONDON, September 26.—Consols are quoted at 89¾ for money. American Securities are selling as follows: United States 5-20s, 71¾; Erie Railroad Shares, 47¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 78.

ROME, ITALY, Sept. 27.—The Empress Charlotte is here on a visit to the Pope.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Prussian Diet has been prorogued.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—General Marsulas has been appointed Governor General of Cuba.

FLORENCE, Sept. 27.—A military commission has gone to Venice to take possession for the Italian Government of the war materials there.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Cotton active and higher; sales to-day, 20,000 bales—middling uplands, at 14d. The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Consols, 89¾; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 47¾; U. S. 5-20's, 71¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—The steamships Virginia and Scotia have arrived.

LONDON, September 28.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Company has been held. It was resolved to raise the capital of the company, and it was agreed that the tolls for messages should shortly be reduced.

It is expected that the treaty of peace between Italy and Austria will be signed within a day or two.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—Cotton—The sales of the week foot up to 130,000 bales, at 13¾@13¾d. Middling uplands. The sales to-day amounted to 25,000 bales. The market closed at ⅛d advance. The stock is 40,000 bales below the estimate. Breadstuffs are active. Mixed Western Corn, 29s. Tallow easier. Consols 89¾. United States 5-20's, 71¾. Illinois Central Shares, 77¾; Erie shares, 47¾.

QUEENSTOWN, September 28.—The steamships Scotia from New York, September 19th, and Virginia, from New York September 15th, arrived here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disbursements of the Government—Redemption and Issue of Fractional Currency—Issue of Patents—Statement of Public Debt to be Made—Voyage of the Shenandoah—Arrival at Port Louis—Cotton Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments, for the quarter ending to-day, were as follows: War Department, $628,761,871; Navy Department, $426,243,670; Interior Department, $147,119,558; total, $1,426,124,469. The following were the disbursements for the week: War Department, $2,891,348; Navy Department, $3,344,448; Interior Department, $1,381,365; total, $7,617,261. Fractional currency was redeemed to the amount of $250,200; received from the Printing Bureau, $307,500; shipped to national banks, $350,000. The amount of National bank currency issued was $818,178, making the total now in circulation $228,952,903. The Government holds securities for circulating notes, $252,295,900; securities for deposits of public money, $30,211,500; total $282,507,400.

One hundred and ninety patents will be issued next week.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $4,210,126 40.

The statement of the public debt will be issued on the 5th of October. It will show a considerable reduction of the debt, and that the premium balance has increased to the same extent it did during August, namely, about fifteen millions.

Captain C. K. Goldsborough, commanding the Shenandoah, reports to the Navy Department, under date of August 3d, the arrival of that vessel at Port Luis on the 29th of July, twenty-two days from Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. The officers and crew of the Shenandoah are reported as well. In the passage of the Shenandoah two cyclones were encountered, one of which was very heavy. In both of them the ship sustained her reputation for good sea qualities.

Capt. Goldsborough reports that the weather in the neighborhood of Good Hope has been unusually boisterous this season. Several hurricanes occurred in the months of June and July. During the former month three English merchant ships were lost, and four American ships so severely damaged as to compel them to seek port for repairs. Four American vessels under the English flag are reported missing. Capt. Goldsborough fired the national salute of twenty-one guns on the day after his arrival at Port Louis, which was promptly returned from shore. The Shenandoah would leave Port Louis for Tamatave, island of Madagascar, on the 8th of August, and afterward proceed to Muscat, touching all the principal Jeychelle Islands, which are frequently resorted to by the numerous American whaling vessels on those seas.

The Treasury Department has issued different regulations. It has been decided to appoint weighers of cotton at all places designated, where the quantity of cotton and the amount of labor may be so great that the assistant assessor located at such places cannot promptly and promptly perform the work required. The fee for weighing and marking cotton, including the labor of inserting the stencil, will be fifteen cents per bale, unless otherwise ordered.

The New Convention between Napoleon and Maximilian.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The text of a new convention between the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian is published as having been signed on the 30th of July, by which the Mexican government grants to the French government an assignment of one-half of the receipts of all the maritime customs of the empire, arising from the unformulized duties, principal and special import and export duties upon all objects. The export dues on the Pacific ports are already pledged to the extent of three-fourths of the assignment now granted to the French. The produce of the assignment stipulated shall be applied, first, to the payment of the sinking fund of the obligations arising out of the two loans contracted in 1864 and 1865 by the Mexican government, second o the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon the payment of 216,000,000 francs of which the Mexican government has acknowledged itself indebted by virtue of the Convention at Miramar, and of all the sums subsequently advanced in any shape from the French Treasury. The amount of this liability being estimated now at the approximate sum of 250,000,000 francs, shall be hereafter fixed in a definite manner in the event of the amounts received being insufficient for the full payment of the charges above mentioned. The rights of the holders of bonds of the two loans and of the French Government shall remain completely reserved. The duties to be collected by special agents under the French flags.

The Committee of Deputies in the Greek Island of Crete has forwarded a petition to President Johnson, asking the intervention of the United States in behalf of the Christians, who wish to be relieved from the yoke of the Sultan, and be annexed to the Grecian kingdom.

New Orleans Advices—Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Cotton stiffer; low middling, at 25@26c; receipts 1,030 bales. Bank sterling 9. New York exchange ¼ discount. Freights; New York, ⅝; Liverpool, 9-16@⅝; Havre ½.

Sales—Steamers George Cromwell, Marmion and Mississippi, New York; Luper, Liverpool. Arrived, Concordia, Boston, and ship Orrego, New York.

There were seven deaths from yellow fever for the forty-eight hours ending this morning.

Civil Administrator for Mexico—Negotiations for Peace between Chili and Spain.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Advices from Paris by the Cable's mails state that the Marquis de Gallifet goes as a civil administrator with General Delaselenan to Mexico.

A dispatch from Madrid says: The Spanish government has informed the foreign legations that measures undertaken by the United States government to bring about a peace between Chili and Spain were progressing favorably.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Stamped Envelopes Ready for Distribution—The Limit of 5-20's Reached—Gen. Dix Still Undecided—Bounty Circular—Another Movement Against the French—Ortega Still in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Postoffice Department will, next week, be prepared to supply the public with stamped envelopes at the reduced rates of $38.80 per thousand, or $2.28 per hundred, and in this proportion for smaller quantities. Instructions for the letters to be returned to any business house which may be designated if not called for within ten days, will be gratuitously printed on the envelopes, when the letters are ordered in amounts not below five hundred. Many of the letters returned to the dead letter office show that the fact is not generally known that revenue stamps are not recognized for postage. The stamped envelopes will, on this occasion, serve to render more certain the conveyance of all letters.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the First National Bank of Richmond, H. G. Fauik, President, as special depository for the safe keeping of public money, under the act of June, 1864.

The Treasury Department having reached the limit of $200,000,000 of Five-Twenty bonds exchanged for Seven-Thirty notes, the coupons of these to be hereafter issued under a like conversion will be paid on the first of January and July next.

It is positively ascertained that General Dix has not as yet signified either his acceptance or refusal of the French mission. As heretofore stated, it remains subject to his pleasure.

The following circular in relation to the payment of bounties, has just been issued:

WAR DEPT., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C., September 29, 1866.

In order to correct misrepresentations in respect to the payment of bounties authorized at the last Congress, the Secretary of War, directs the following statement to be published:

The payment of bounties to soldiers under the act of Congress has not been delayed by any action or interference of the President. Soon after the adjournment of Congress a board, with General Canby as President, was organized to prepare rules and regulations for the payment of the authorized bounties. This duty involved the consideration of numerous acts of Congress and the regulations and practice of several bureaus upon which depended the proper disbursement of over fifty millions of dollars, among more than a million claimants. The board devoted itself to the discharge of this work, and when it was completed made a report to the Secretary of War. That officer revised the regulations, and in giving effect in respect to some questions determined by the Board, referred their report to the Attorney General who, after consideration, advised certain changes. The matter was again referred to the Board to revise and amend the regulations. This was done, and the amended regulations being approved by the Attorney general, were promptly published and orders issued to carry them into effect. In the whole of this procedure there was no interference by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury. The report was not suppressed, nor seen by either of them. Very few applications were prepared under the directions of the Secretary of War with as much diligence as the difficulties of the subject and the magnitude of the disbursements would admit.

In respect to the order temporarily suspending the payment of bounties to colored troops, inquiries manifested as an opposition to the amendments of the act, to secure these bounties to the colored soldiers, and to protect him against imposition and fraud. The whole amount of these bounties is estimated at nearly twenty millions of dollars. The Secretary of War felt it his duty before the regulations of the pay department were carefully revised, to provide any additional checks that might secure the bounty to colored soldiers, and upon the report being made, payment of bounties to colored troops was ordered. This was, therefore, referred to Gen. Canby's board and upon their report being made, payment of colored bounties was ordered. This temporary suspension of payment, neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible. All the time taken up was required to secure the rights of the soldier, and the public treasury and to carry out the manifest purpose of Congress, so as to protect the soldier from fraud, and the treasury from unprepared regulations, against being cheated out of his bounty.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Senor Romero—Mexican Minister—received to-day dispatches from his government, dated Chihuahua, up to the 14th inst.

President Juarez had appointed Gen. Naza governor and military commander of the state of Chihuahua.

Gen. Naza was instructed to march with the available forces of his command upon the city of Durango, the only place the French hold in that State, and to act in consultation with the forces of Gen. Herrera.

Gen. Diego Alvarez has been appointed Military Governor of the State of Puebla.

The official paper of Chihuahua publishes an important correspondence from General Bazaine to General Douay, captured by General Escobado's forces, in which the French evacuation in which the French army is placed in Mexico. The principal dispatches are written in cipher. There is no truth in the rumor that General Ortega was at Saneelo, Mexico. The General remains quiet at New York.

Abatement of Cholera in New York—Unpaid Prizes for the Capture of the Assassins—Silver Medal for an Indian for Rescuing a White Woman—Prizes Manfully Earned—Explosion of Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The cholera yesterday, showed signs of a further abatement. Only fifteen deaths occurred during the twenty-four hours of the past week. The city was healthy and the weather cool. Two deaths were reported in Brooklyn.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: There are yet remaining in the United States Treasury office drafts for the following named persons, for prizes awarded for the capture of assassins of President Lincoln: Jas. W. Pardine, citizen, $288 28; Privates Martin Keller, David Durkin, Thomas Norquade and Frederick Deritz, each $80 36.

President Johnson has caused to be prepared a gold medal and a certificate of merit, to be presented to Hosa Eap, a chief of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, as a reward for his noble humanity to Mrs. Margaret Meagher, a woman from captivity. The medal weighs about half a pound, and is appropriately inscribed.

A fire broke out in Hall & Rackets drug store on Front street, last night, but no much damage. A clerk was severely burned.

The store of August Weber, importer of china and glassware, was damaged to the amount of $1,500 last night by fire.

M. B. Waller, of the Pacific Mail steamship Mississippi, was thrown from a carriage yesterday and severely injured.

The South Brooklyn Oil Works were slightly injured by an explosion yesterday.

The grocery store of Peck & Ellis, on Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, was damaged to the extent of four thousand dollars by fire yesterday.

The carpet factory of Lee & Johnson, in Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $6,000; insured for $2,500.

From the Plains—Indian Affairs Not So Bad as Reported.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—Latest advices from the Plains furnish no confirmation of the reported Indian depredations on Powder and Big Horn rivers, being another canard from Leavenworth to the New York *Tribune*. The Indians are raiding and stealing a good deal of stock, but the report referred to as a gross exaggeration. All are still entirely ignorant as to reports of Indian affairs on the Plains should be taken with many grains of allowance, they being mainly exaggerated by the sensational interest in keeping up excitement and misleading the public.

The Terrible Gale at Newfoundland—Laying of a New Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., September 29.—Telegrams from Carbonniere and Newfoundland received intelligence that the gale of the 25th and 26th instants was of unusual severity, sweeping over the whole island of Newfoundland and proving destructive to telegraph wires for miles. Mr. Field arrived here this afternoon from Sheadiac, having left the Medway and Terrible in the Straights of Canso, successfully engaged in laying a new cable between New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

Cholera Deaths at Nashville—Election of Conservative Ticket.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—The Board of Health reports twenty-two cholera deaths in the last twenty-four hours.

The municipal and Legislative elections today resulted in the choice of the entire Conservative ticket. Brown was re-elected Mayor.

National Express Company Sustained at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 29.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the National Express Company, held last night, it was resolved to sustain the company.

Destructive Fire in Quence.

QUEBEC, September 29.—A destructive fire occurred last night. Gibbs & Lane's bonded warehouse, with a valuable stock of groceries and three dwelling houses, were totally destroyed. Loss $80,000.

Gone to the Pacific.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Ben. Holliday, the President of the great line of coaches, left this city last night for the Pacific coast accompanied by the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Sayre.

Close of the National Express Offices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The National Express and Transportation Company has closed all its offices, west and south, this day, by order of the assignees.

Memphis Cholera Report.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 29.—Fifty-two new cases of cholera were reported for the past twenty-four hours, and twenty-five deaths, the majority being blacks.

Close of the National Express Offices.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The National Express Tran-portation Company has closed all its offices West and South, this day, by order of the assignees.

Funeral of Rev. Dr. Hawkes.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. Hawkes took place in this city this afternoon with impressive ceremonies.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

An English Asylum Offered the Pope—Better Understanding Between the Italian King and the Pontiff—Alarming Increase of Cholera—Establishment of a Lazaretto.

NEW YORK, September 29.—A Paris letter says the British Government has offered His Holiness an asylum on the Island of Malta, in case he should feel inclined to leave the city, but latest accounts from Florence inform us that a much better understanding between the King of Italy and the sovereign Pontiff now exists, and there is every possibility of an amicable solution to the long standing Italian quarrel.

The cholera has appeared on the French and Italian seaboards at Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, and Naples. In Marseilles, an alarming increase of cases has taken place, more than sixty deaths occurring daily, scattered over the whole city, without distinction of district. Toulon has escaped, but at Nice, the disease has pronounced itself with unusual violence. In the centre of one of the finest quarters of that town, eleven persons were attacked simultaneously in one house, six of whom died.

The panic at Marseilles impels a strong tide of emigration southward along the Riviera, carrying infection with it. At the Italian frontier, a mile or two south of Mentone, the Administration has established a lazaretto for purification, fumigation and disinfection. Travellers are there taken into a room in which they are made to inhale sulphureous fumes.

Union Candidate Elected at Portland, Oregon—Politics in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch, last night, says: H. W. Corbett, Union candidate, was elected to the United States Senate yesterday, by a strict party vote of 38 to 31.

Governor McCormick, of Arizona, has issued a proclamation convening the Territorial Legislature at Prescott on the 3d of October.

Advice from Prescott say Col. E. S. Salomon was elected to Congress by a small majority over Col. Poston, the present delegate.

The schooner C. E. Foote Rodick brings three hundred barrels of oil and three thousand pounds of bone.

Rich Miners From Montana—Commencement of Agricultural Fair—Conservative Nominee Declined.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—Forty miners from Montana arrived at St. Joseph yesterday, having nearly a million of dollars in gold dust in their possession.

The St. Louis agricultural mechanical fair will commence to-morrow under most favorable auspices. The weather is beautiful.

George H. Hall Conservative nominee for Congress, 7th district, declined. George A. Hawley was appointed instead.

Arrival of Steamers—Schooner in Distress.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Arrived, steamer Monterey and bark Andainon, from New York. The schooner Indianola, for Pensacola, sprung a leak on the 28th, and put in here in distress.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

TO UNION MEN.

THE WORK BEFORE THEM.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive County Committee, at Headquarters, on Saturday, it was, on motion of John H. Stewart, Esq.,

RESOLVED, That we urge upon our political friends in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and throughout the county, to devote the coming week exclusively to the perfecting of their party organizations, the appointment of Block and Vigilance Committees in every Ward, Borough, Township and Election Precinct, the appointment of Challengers at polls, and such other matters of detail as will insure an overwhelming Republican triumph.

Let every patriotic citizen, at this critical hour, at whatever personal sacrifice, give one week of labor to the final preparations for the great struggle now so closely at hand.

Headquarters open at all hours for distribution of tickets, posters for the polls, &c., &c.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Chairman County Committee.
S. M. BAYNE, Secretary.

Forger Arrested.

On Saturday afternoon Joseph Dilworth, Esq., of this city, made information before the Mayor and Thomas W. Flanner with forgery. It seems that some days ago the accused, while coming to this city from New York, encountered on the cars a gentleman also coming here, bearing letters of introduction from prominent business men in New York to Mr. Dilworth. The two became acquainted, and the gentleman stated his purpose of making Mr. D.'s acquaintance. On arriving here he presented the letters to Mr. Dilworth and eventually introduced Flanners to Mr. Dilworth as a gentleman from the highest business men of the East. On Saturday morning Flanners stated to Mr. Dilworth that he bore a draft for $475 drawn by Mead & Co. of New York, on Mitchell, Ladd & Co. He wished to draw the money from the Citizens Bank in this city, and requested Mr. Dilworth to endorse him, Flanner not doubting that the draft was all right, as he bore such high testimonials, and had so thoroughly ingratiated himself into the confidence of Mr. Dilworth who brought such unexceptionable letters from Mr. D's friends, unhesitatingly put his name on the paper, and Flanner proceeded to draw the money from the bank. In the afternoon, fortunately, Mr. Dilworth, while walking with Flanner, met Mr. Paul, Jr., of Mead & Co., who called him to one side and informed him that his companion was a forger who had, in days gone by, "cleaned out" the Minnesota man and Lumberman out of several hundred dollars and disappeared, not to be seen again until that moment. This set the Pittsburgh Merchant reflecting, and the accused was soon put in requisition. Before evening proof had been obtained that the draft presented at the Citizens' Bank was a forgery. Therefore the information was made as stated, and a warrant issued. Officer Moon proceeded to the Monongahela House and found his customer there. On being arrested, Flanner immediately handed over a quantity of money to his companion, the gentleman he had met on the cars. This was a suspicious circumstance, and the gentleman narrowly escaped arrest as accomplice. It was proved, however, that the money handed over, was only some that had been borrowed by Flanner. The draft, for $475 dollars, was found on Flanner's person, so that the mischief wrought is comparatively slight. The accused was committed to jail for a hearing to-day.

102d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The organizations composing the members of the One Hundred and Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, held a stated meeting on Saturday evening, at Fireman's Association Rooms, in the City Building. The quarterly term having expired, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers to serve for the ensuing three months, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: President, General Thomas M. Hulings; Vice President, Colonel James D. Duncan; Secretary, Frank McClure; Treasurer, Colonel R. W. Lyon. Executive Committee—Captain Hugh McCaslin, Michael Brennan, Captain S. Clair Cooper, Benjamin F. McGowan and Lieutenant James Porter. Trustees—Captain George W. Chiespie, Andrew Wayt and Dr. J. H. Roberts.

The Society then adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, October 13th.

Meeting in Birmingham.

The Union Republicans held a glorious meeting in Birmingham, on Saturday night. The loyal citizens of that neighborhood turned out in full parade, and much enthusiasm prevailed

Major A. M. Brown made one of his usual argumentative and logical addresses, reviewing the political issues of the day. He was followed by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., who dealt some of the heaviest blows we have yet heard from him in this campaign. He spoke with his usual strength, and the ranks of the disturbed the last public meeting held by the Union Republicans in that borough had been pretty well thinned out by the Democracy. There was no attempt made to disturb the meeting, and it passed off quietly and harmoniously.

A Successful Oil Company.—Probably among the most successful and well-ordered corporations in our midst, is that known as the Marine Oil Company. Made up in part of steamboatmen, the well-known energy, perseverance, and determination, so peculiar to the class, has been incorporated in their operations, and marked success is the result. It will be seen by advertisement elsewhere, that the Marine Company has declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the earnings for September alone. This, it is expected, will be doubled in October. The officers of Marine are: J. C. Vanhook, President; T. M. Harton, Treasurer, and E. E. Rinehart, Secretary.

Second Ward Boys in Line.—This creditable organization of the old stand-by, the Second Ward, will visit in a body the Union demonstration at Kittanning to-morrow. All the members are expected to be promptly on hand at a meeting to be held to-night to make arrangements.

The Meuter Tragedy—Execution of the Murderer—Shocking Scenes at the Gallows.

Our readers will remember the published account of the murder of Capt. Almon P. Menter, in Newport, Kentucky, on the night of the 6th of June last, and of the subsequent arrest of Allen P. Eggleston *alias* Walter B. Watson, charged with the perpetration of the crime. The case excited considerable interest in this community owing to the fact that the murdered man was somewhat known here, having been connected with Mike Lipman's circus during its stay here. Eggleston was also known here, having boated on the Allegheny river for some time.

The trial of Eggleston lasted ten days, and resulted in a verdict of guilty and he being sentenced to be publicly executed. On Friday last he paid the dread penalty of his crime on a scaffold on a hill south of Newport, and in the presence of fifteen thousand spectators. He made a full confession on the scaffold, and in a speech of fifteen minutes' duration, appealed to the youth of the land to take warning by his awful fate.

The following terrible scene at the gallows is thus described by an exchange:

THE LAST MOMENTS.

The religious exercises all having been finished, Eggleston took his position on the trap. The rope around his neck was fastened to the beam overhead, and the white cap was drawn down over his face.

Everything being in readiness Mr. Schwartz stepped to the rear of the platform and pulled the lever. The trap fell, and with it the prisoner. But oh! what an awful sight! Instead of seeing the body suspended between heaven and earth, it lay upon the ground. The noose had slipped, and under the scaffold could be seen the mangled, bleeding body of Eggleston. No knot had been tied on the end of the rope, and with the fall of the prisoner the noose slipped.

Eggleston was immediately picked up and carried on to the scaffold, he being badly injured to walk. On being seated on the platform he merely remarked, "Gentlemen, don't let that thing occur again." His nerves, which up to that time had been very steady, seemed to be shaken.

The rope was once more adjusted, the prisoner was pinioned on the trap, and the white cap drawn over his head. The sheriff pulled the lever, and Eggleston was suspended in the air. In the fall of six feet he broke his neck, and died without a struggle, save a mere twitching of the nerves. The body was allowed to remain suspended for twenty-five minutes, when it was cut down, and, after pronounced extinct by Drs. Beck and Locke, who were in attendance.

The body presented the appearance of that of a person in the prime of life. A floral design was on the breast. The face was not discolored in the least, but the hands turned a light purple color. It was soon placed in the coffin which had been provided, and removed to the city cemetery, where it was, according to Eggleston's request, buried.

And thus ended the Meuter tragedy.

The immense crowd which was in attendance to witness the disgusting spectacle, quietly dispersed, and in less than half an hour the ground was entirely cleared.

Spiritualism Has Another Victim.

A man named Richard Ayers, living on Strawberry alley, between the Diamond and Beaver street, Second ward, Allegheny, committed suicide on Saturday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock, by hanging himself to the baluster of the stairway in the second story of his residence. The rash man was a spiritualist, and has for a long time been laboring under a kind of mania which led him to believe that his body was bewitched—some adverse "physical presences" or people who hated him and worked against him. Many a time he has threatened to end his wretched life, and there is every possibility of an available solution to the long standing Italian quarrel.

The cholera has appeared on the French and Italian seaboards at Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, and Naples. In Marseilles, an alarming increase of cases has taken place, more than sixty deaths occurring daily, scattered over the whole city, without distinction of district. Toulon has escaped, but at Nice, the disease has pronounced itself with unusual violence. In the centre of one of the finest quarters of that town, eleven persons were attacked simultaneously in one house, six of whom died.

The panic at Marseilles impels a strong tide of emigration southward along the Riviera, carrying infection with it. At the Italian frontier, a mile or two south of Mentone, the Administration has established a lazaretto for purification, fumigation and disinfection. Travellers are there taken into a room in which they are made to inhale sulphureous fumes.

Union Candidate Elected at Portland, Oregon—Politics in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch, last night, says: H. W. Corbett, Union candidate, was elected to the United States Senate yesterday, by a strict party vote of 38 to 31.

Governor McCormick, of Arizona, has issued a proclamation convening the Territorial Legislature at Prescott on the 3d of October.

Advice from Prescott say Col. E. S. Salomon was elected to Congress by a small majority over Col. Poston, the present delegate.

The schooner C. E. Foote Rodick brings three hundred barrels of oil and three thousand pounds of bone.

Rich Miners From Montana—Commencement of Agricultural Fair—Conservative Nominee Declined.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—Forty miners from Montana arrived at St. Joseph yesterday, having nearly a million of dollars in gold dust in their possession.

The St. Louis agricultural mechanical fair will commence to-morrow under most favorable auspices. The weather is beautiful.

George H. Hall Conservative nominee for Congress, 7th district, declined. George A. Hawley was appointed instead.

Arrival of Steamers—Schooner in Distress.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Arrived, steamer Monterey and bark Andainon, from New York. The schooner Indianola, for Pensacola, sprung a leak on the 28th, and put in here in distress.

Abatement of Cholera in New York—Unpaid Prizes for the Capture of the Assassins—Silver Medal for an Indian for Rescuing a White Woman—Prizes Manfully Earned—Explosion of Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The cholera yesterday, showed signs of a further abatement. Only fifteen deaths occurred during the twenty-four hours of the past week. The city was healthy and the weather cool. Two deaths were reported in Brooklyn.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: There are yet remaining in the United States Treasury office drafts for the following named persons, for prizes awarded for the capture of assassins of President Lincoln: Jas. W. Pardine, citizen, $288 28; Privates Martin Keller, David Durkin, Thomas Norquade and Frederick Deritz, each $80 36.

President Johnson has caused to be prepared a gold medal and a certificate of merit, to be presented to Hosa Eap, a chief of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, as a reward for his noble humanity to Mrs. Margaret Meagher, a woman from captivity. The medal weighs about half a pound, and is appropriately inscribed.

A fire broke out in Hall & Rackets drug store on Front street, last night, but no much damage. A clerk was severely burned.

The store of August Weber, importer of china and glassware, was damaged to the amount of $1,500 last night by fire.

M. B. Waller, of the Pacific Mail steamship Mississippi, was thrown from a carriage yesterday and severely injured.

The South Brooklyn Oil Works were slightly injured by an explosion yesterday.

The grocery store of Peck & Ellis, on Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, was damaged to the extent of four thousand dollars by fire yesterday.

The carpet factory of Lee & Johnson, in Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $6,000; insured for $2,500.

From the Plains—Indian Affairs Not So Bad as Reported.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—Latest advices from the Plains furnish no confirmation of the reported Indian depredations on Powder and Big Horn rivers, being another canard from Leavenworth to the New York *Tribune*. The Indians are raiding and stealing a good deal of stock, but the report referred to as a gross exaggeration. All are still entirely ignorant as to reports of Indian affairs on the Plains should be taken with many grains of allowance, they being mainly exaggerated by the sensational interest in keeping up excitement and misleading the public.

The Terrible Gale at Newfoundland—Laying of a New Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., September 29.—Telegrams from Carbonniere and Newfoundland received intelligence that the gale of the 25th and 26th instants was of unusual severity, sweeping over the whole island of Newfoundland and prostrating the teleg

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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F. F. PENNIMAN, } Editors.
JOSIAH KING, } Business Managers.
RICHARD P. REED, }

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:

HON. J. K. MOORHEAD.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

SHERIFF:

SAMUEL B. OLDLEY, City.

CLERK OF COURTS:

JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT:

ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.

RECORDER:

HENRY SHIVELY, City.

TREASURER:

JOSEPH M. GRAY, Penn Tp.

COMMISSIONER:

GEORGE HAMILTON, City

DIRECTOR OF POOR:

JOHN F. BRAUN, Millin Tp.

ASSEMBLY:

JOHN P. GLASS, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.
GREGORY Y. PICKEN, North Fayette Tp.
SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM PATEN, Ross Tp.
R. A. COLVILLE, City.

THE LAST WEEK FOR WORK.

The time for argument is past. The great issue before the country has been so clearly and fully explained that every man who has brains enough to comprehend anything, understands it; and the great demonstrations of popular feeling which we have lately had, prove that it is understood, its importance appreciated, and that the people have made up their minds.

Nobody doubts the success of General GRANT; but the election of that gallant soldier is a small matter compared with the great issue between the President and the country. We no longer say, "between the President and Congress:" for, by the renomination of their faithful representatives, against whom the President has seen proper to make war, and whom he has denounced as traitors, the people have made the quarrel their own; and when he comes to this end of "the line" to fight what he calls traitors, he will find that he has millions to contend with—not THAD. STEVENS, and SUMNER, and WILLIAMS, and a few other rash men, who had madly dashed forward far in advance of the great body of their countrymen; but who—as he now sees, if he can see anything—are only marching along with the mighty column.

Now, what we have to do at this election is to show to ANDREW JOHNSON, and to his Rebel and Copperhead supporters, that we are advancing—that the cause of Truth, and Freedom and the Rights Man is becoming stronger every day; and that no man, nor any combination of men, no matter who they are, or how popular they may have been, or how much patronage they may have at their disposal, can stand for one moment in opposition to this mightiest torrent of public opinion that the history of our country, or perhaps of the world, records.

Our work, then, for this week, is simply to perfect the arrangements for bringing out our full vote, and uttering the cry for the great onset. Mind, we are working not so much for victory—for that is sure—but for increased majorities—majorities which will show to the rebels and to the world that the cause for which our brave men fought in the war, and for which we still contend with unabated zeal, is progressing vigorously.

Let there be no straggling in this our grandest onset. Here and there there are careless men who need urging; and there are many aged and feeble men who need conveyance to the polls. These must be attended to. Bear in mind that an average of three voters staying away from the polls in each of the four or five thousand districts or precincts of the State would reduce our majority from twelve to fifteen hundred. By all means let that be avoided.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The lecture of this gentleman at City Hall on Friday evening, on the subject of Reconstruction, was one of the most powerful pleas in behalf of the colored people to which we ever listened. He claimed for them, as a large and *permanent* portion of the American people, all the rights, immunities and privileges of citizens. This he claimed for them, because they are *men*, because they are and ever will be a part of the American people; because to deny to them this equality with others, both native and foreign, would be a violation of the cardinal principles of this government; because they need full citizenship as a defence, and as a means of elevating themselves even among themselves; and because colored men fought and bled and died with their white fellow countrymen in defence of the nation in its direst extremity. All these points were strongly and eloquently urged and maintained.

But Mr. DOUGLASS seemed to talk despondingly of the present prospect—more so, we thought, than the facts in the case warranted. He complained that the question of suffrage had been kept out of the issues now before the country. He seems to forget that that question is not now in issue between the great contending parties, and indeed could not be. In his zeal for that specific right to his people, he loses sight of the mighty progress which the nation, as a whole, is making towards freedom, equality and universal emancipation; but we wish to say to him, and to those in whose behalf he so eloquently pleads, that in the present posture of our politics, the question of universal suffrage cannot enter. Other questions necessarily take precedence. Under our forms of government the suffrage, and everything pertaining to it, are left to the unconstrained action of the States. This is one of their reserved rights, and one which ought not, and cannot be invaded. What then can the National Government do in the matter? Just as much as we are now doing, and no more—ordaining by an amendment of the fundamental law, that representation of States in the National Councils *shall be commensurate with the freedom and universality of their suffrage.* Let this be accomplished, and all the rest will follow in good time, and in a way that will bring blessings and benefits to the enfranchised classes.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS is right, and we shall be glad that he shall continue to plead the cause of the class which may justly be proud to claim him as a member; but let him and them remember, that the most shining talents are not always wedded to the profoundest sagacity; and that the opportune moment for accomplishing one thing cannot be the right moment for doing a very different thing.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE NEGROES.

We referred some days ago to the action of the Catholic Church in behalf of the colored people of the South, whose late emancipation from bondage, in all their poverty, ignorance and helplessness, commends them to the active sympathy of Christians of every name. The Protestant churches, separately and combined, have been active for more than two years in this field; and now the Catholic church, with its more compact and perfect organism, is entering upon the work.

There is to be a Grand Council of the Catholic Bishops of the country at Baltimore, on the 7th of next month. A remarkable letter, written by the Bishop of Savannah, announces that the evangelization of the freedmen of the South will be one of the principal subjects of the deliberations of that body. The Bishop also goes on to say that the golden rule, love thy neighbor as thyself, must not admit of any exception, and, therefore, we call on the faithful to send most fervent and reiterated prayers to the throne of Grace, that the fathers of the Council may receive light and grace from the invisible head of the Church, to procure the speedy and efficacious evangelization of the African race.

The Bishop further says that he wishes the "colored race to be admitted and invited to the benefits of Catholic schools and Catholic education."

This is eminently right and proper, and cannot fail to lead to important results. Although it is true that hitherto that great communion has not succeeded in enclosing in its fold any considerable number of the African race, yet the mere fact that they are recognized by it as men and as Christians, and invited to become participants, on equal terms, in the religious and educational privileges of the church, will do much to break down that barbarous and unchristian prejudice which has, to a great extent, hitherto shut them out of the pale of humanity. The Catholic Church, more than any other agency, was instrumental in breaking down the feudal system of the dark ages; and now, if it can aid in extirpating a chronic prejudice but little less barbarous and brutal, it will have achieved another good work.

SHALL THE VOTERS OF THE NORTH HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS WITH THE VOTERS OF THE SOUTH?

Let the following carefully prepared statement, which we copy from the New York *Tribune*, be studied with equal care:

One of the great questions to be decided at the Congressional elections this fall is whether the voters of the North shall obtain equal rights with the voters of the South, or whether they are satisfied that the abolition of Slavery shall even increase the superior rights which the voters of the Southern States have thus far enjoyed under the Constitution. The matter is so plain that properly presented it cannot fail to be understood by the dullest intellect.

According to the law of the 28d of May, 1850, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population [which means the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, with the addition of three fifths of all other persons] determined by the census of that year, and thereafter should be divided by said number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 124,183, and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the States. The number was, however, increased by the act of March 4, 1863, from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional Representative to each of the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. According to this apportionment, the Northern and Southern States had the following number of Congressmen:

NORTHERN STATES.			
California	3	New Jersey	5
Connecticut	4	New York	31
Illinois	14	Ohio	19
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	6	Pennsylvania	24
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	2
Maine	5	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	10	Wisconsin	6
Michigan	6		
Minnesota	2	Total	136
New Hampshire	3		

SOUTHERN STATES.			
Alabama	6	Missouri	9
Arkansas	3	North Carolina	7
Delaware	1	South Carolina	4
Florida	1	Tennessee	8
Georgia	7	Texas	6
Kentucky	9	The Virginias	11
Louisiana	5		
Maryland	5	Total	83
Mississippi	5		

Now that Slavery is abolished, the three-fifths rule has, of course, to cease, and the new apportionment has either to be made upon the voting (white) population, as the Congressional amendment provides, or upon the total population, as will be the case if the amendment is rejected and the Johnson party have a majority in the next Congress. Should the amendment not be adopted, and the 241 members, provided for by the act of 1862, divided among the States according to their total population, the South would gain nine members and the North would lose nine. The ratio of representation in this case would be 129,845, and the representation of the Northern and Southern States in Congress would be as follows:

NORTHERN STATES.			
California	3	New Jersey	5
Connecticut	4	New York	29
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	10	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	24
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	2
Maine	5	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	9	Wisconsin	6
Michigan	6		
Minnesota	2	Total	147
New Hampshire	3		

SOUTHERN STATES.			
Alabama	7	Missouri	9
Arkansas	3	North Carolina	9
Delaware	1	South Carolina	5
Georgia	9	Tennessee	9
Kentucky	9	Texas	7
Louisiana	6	The Virginias	12
Maryland	5		
Mississippi	6	Total	93

It will be seen that in this case the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Ohio would each lose one, and the States of New York and Pennsylvania, each two. On the other hand, the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, would each gain one. As the total voting population of the Northern States is 18,638,776, and of the Southern States, 8,036,700, this would give in the Northern States one member for a voting population of 136,889, and in the Southern States one member for a voting population of 85,496. Those, therefore, who oppose the amendment, or who at the approaching election, vote for Congressmen of the Johnson party, thereby *vote that a voting population of 126,889 in the North shall* have as much power as 85,496 Southerners, the immense majority of whom are unrepentant rebels.

The Constitutional Amendment, upon which the admission of the Southern States to Congress is made dependent, and with it the Republican party, insist that *a voter in the Northern States shall count as much as in the Southern States.* If, accordingly, the voting population be made the basis of representation, the ratio of representation would be 111,685, and the Northern and Southern States entitled to the following number of Congressmen:

NORTHERN STATES.			
California	3	New Hampshire	3
Connecticut	4	New Jersey	5
Illinois	15	New York	33
Indiana	11	Ohio	19
Iowa	6	Oregon	1
Kansas	1	Pennsylvania	25
Maine	6	Rhode Island	2
Massachusetts	10	Vermont	3
Michigan	6	Wisconsin	7
Minnesota	2		
Total			171

SOUTHERN STATES.			
Alabama	4	Mississippi	3
Arkansas	3	Missouri	9
Delaware	1	North Carolina	5
Florida	1	South Carolina	3
Georgia	7	Tennessee	7
Kentucky	9	Texas	4
Louisiana	4	The Virginias	9
Maryland	4		
Total			70

It will be seen that in this case Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, and Wisconsin will gain one representative each, Massachusetts four, and New York four.

Men of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin—let it be well understood by every voter in your State that the Republican Congressional ticket means equal political rights for the voters North and South, and that the ticket of the Democrats and the Johnson party means superior rights for the Southern voters. Every man who votes the opposition ticket thereby consents to have lesser rights than a voter in the Southern States; while every supporter of the Republican ticket insists that the Union men of the North shall have at least equal rights with the late Rebels. Is it possible that the issue between two such tickets is doubtful?

THE following malignant paragraph has gone the rounds of the Democratic press:

Some of our Radical friends don't seem to relish this little item of ours, but we publish it again in hopes it may yet do them good. Congress has appropriated pay for two years' service as follows:

For each negro soldier.....$ 100
For each member of Congress.....4,000

The New York *Tribune* makes the following thorough exposure of this base attempt to excite prejudice against Congress for action that was intended for the benefit of the great body of soldiers, irrespective of race or color:

"Congress enacted that every Union soldier in our war who has been honorably discharged after three years' faithful service should receive an extra bounty of $100, while those likewise discharged after two years' service should receive but $50. Now the enlisting of blacks to put down the rebellion was not fairly begun till 1863, and assumed much larger proportion in 1864; while the fighting ended in April, 1865. Of course most of the blacks served less than two years, and so were entitled to no extra bounty; while scarcely a handful of them served three years, so as to entitle them to $100. On the other hand, there are many tens of thousands of whites who served through three years or over, and another large number who served over two years. Why utter falsehoods which every one who reads or reflects must know to be such?"

—Two strangers hung up their coats in a Baltimore barber's shop. The first on leaving took the wrong coat, which contained $2500. He did not discover his mistake till accosted by a police officer. He was alarmed, as his own contained $6000. And exchange, drinks, &c., followed.

CERTIFICATES are being received every day referring to the wonderful efficacy of FLEMING'S AGUE MIXTURE, after all other medicines had failed. Call and try it, and if a single bottle does not stop the shakes and chills, the money will be refunded in all cases. Cut this out and ask for

Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure,
Fleming's Ague Cure.

Sold only — Sold only
Sold only — Sold only

At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market st., corner Diamond, near 4th.
At FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market st., corner Diamond, near 4th.
No. 84 Market st., corner Diamond, near 4th.
No. 84 Market st., corner Diamond, near 4th.
Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh.

se27:TTS

A Beautiful Head of Hair!

"London" The great "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" LUXURY of "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" the Dressing "Hair Color Restorer"
"London" Room. "Hair Color Restorer"

1. It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2. It will make hair grow on bald heads.
3. It will restore the natural secretions.
4. It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5. It will make the hair as soft as silk and flexible.
6. It will preserve the original color to old age.
7. It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8. It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

Only 75 cents a bottle, six bottles, $4. Sold at the WAVERLY, 139 North Sixth street, above Vine, and all leading druggists and dealers in toilet articles.

Sold by McCLARRAN & McKEEVAN, 88 Market street, and GEO. A. KELLY, 37 Wood street, Pittsburgh. se27:1m*wp

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together the seeds of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a REPAIRING LEASE and this is the reason when the process of delapidation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore we must UP HOLD AND SUSTAIN OUR FORTRESS—NATURE—with that mighty vegetable tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. He who is sagacious may be said to circumnavigate sanitary math, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great MEDICAL FACT, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and defy best and malaria.

se29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., *Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.*

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
CORNER OF WATER AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, September 18th, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings for the month of September, payable on and after October 8th. Transfer Book closed from October 1st to 8th.

se19:td E. E. KINKHART Secretary.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for any information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who tore down and mutilated the flags in front of my store, No. 85 Federal street, Allegheny, on Tuesday night.

se28:6 JAMES T. SAMPLE.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between JACOB TRAUERMAN, APFELBAUM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the above firm will be settled by B. TRAUERMAN & APFELBAUM, who will continue the LIQUOR BUSINESS at No 235 Penn Street.

B. TRAUERMAN.
S. APFELBAUM.
S. MARKS.
B. TRAUERMAN.

PITTSBURGH, September 20th, 1866. se21:td

LACE CURTAINS,

VESTIBULE LACE,

GILT CORNICES,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street.

oct

LAW OFFICE,

No. 98 Grant Street.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys and Counsellors,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

Collections promptly made. Conveyancing neatly executed. Estates managed. Titles examined. Property bought and sold on commission; stores and rooms for rent; Loans for sale. se29

A BOOK EVERY BODY SHOULD READ.—Now ready.

THE LOST CAUSE,

BY E. A. POLLARD.

The only standard and official SOUTHERN HISTORY published. Beware of the public CAUTION ED AGAINST ANY OTHER PUBLICATION purporting to be this work.

Agents would do well to send for our circulars and terms of this and other important works now engaged in the sale of other works.

Address or apply to E. A. TALBOTT,
oct18:th1&w1w:wF 58 Market street Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

ONE HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS,

Lot 25 feet front by 120 feet 8 inches deep, corner Franklin and Sedgewick's route, Manchester. Also one HOUSE containing two rooms; Lot same size and adjoining. For price and terms apply to

H. H. ALLEN, on premises.

oct8:6

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, September 21st, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, October 1st, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for putting a TWO INCH PUMP in the Second Ward Engine House. Information concerning the same to be obtained from JAMES HOWARD, Foreman, at the house.

By direction of the Committee on Engines.

se29:3t&5 R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

SUNDRIES.—REYMER & BRO., No. 126 and 128 Wood street, have now in store for family use:

Pitts'ton Stuffed Olives, Capers;
Style de Olive fill, fine, quarts and pints;
Bond's 4 sardines;
Norton's Real Prime Apple Cheese;
spiced salmon, in cans;
Maillard & Baker's Double and Treble Vanilla Chocolate, Baker's Broma and Cocoa;
Genuine Worcestershire and London Club Sauce, &c., &c., &c. oct

AT OAKLAND, near Craft's Avenue, a choice Lot of Ground of two acres 66 feet 6 inches front, is building now used by tenants. A very fine lot well situated for a Gardener or Florist, or an elegant, splendid view of the river and surrounding country. Also one Building Lots fronting on Kirkpatrick's Lane, 30 feet front by 120 feet deep. A Brick Building and Lot on Fifth avenue, 20x60. Apply to

oct E. CUTHBERT & SONS, Real Estate Agents.

DRY FRUIT—85 sacks Peaches;
100 " Apples,
Now landing from Railroad, for sale by
oct ISAIAH DAVIS & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Successors to S. Marks & Co.,
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

RALLY ONCE AGAIN!

HO! FOR KITTANNING!

EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE issued by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for the Great

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION,
AT KITTANNING, Pa.,
On Tuesday, October 2d, 1866.

GOV. CURTIN,
GEN. GEARY,

And other eminent advocates of the Patriotic Cause will positively be present.

Let there be a full Delegation from ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Train will leave Pittsburgh Depot at 7 A. M. TUESDAY MORNING.

JOHN A. MYLER,
oct.17 Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

VALUABLE IRON AND COAL LANDS AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public outcry at Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pa., on the ELEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of the Somerset Iron and Coal Company of Pennsylvania, of, in and to the following Real Estate, situated in somerset county, Pa., nine miles north-west of Cumberland, Md., consisting of some 1,100 acres of land, more or less, with extensive improvements, such as a first-class Blast Furnace, with all necessaries, Coal and Wood Houses, Stables, Farm Houses, Barns, &c. &c.

The property is connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a branch Railroad from the property connecting with the Mt. Savage Railroad, five miles

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

NEW FALL GOODS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
RICH BUGLE AND JET TRIMMING BANDS,
EMBROIDERIES,
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE GOODS,
REAL LACE POINTS,
REAL LACE COLLARS,
IMITATION LACE GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY,
GLOVES, all new and attractive styles;
CORSETS, all the most desirable makes;
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' UNDERWEAR,
HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY ARTICLES—Splendid styles in the market;
BERLIN AND AMERICAN ZEPHYRS,
SCOTCH, Shetland or Wool,
THE GENUINE CASHMERE YARNS—all colors
BRADLEY'S KNITTING COTTON,
FANCY ARTICLES AND NOTIONS.

Merchants and Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere. All our goods being purchased direct on the best terms, we are prepared to sell them as low prices as any Eastern jobbing house.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

oct19 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW CLOAKS,

CLOTHS,

AND

FINE TRIMMINGS.

BATES & BELL

WILL OPEN ON

Thursday, 20th instant,

AN

ELEGANT STOCK

OF

PATTERN MANTLES.

NEW GOODS.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.,

Have received an extensive stock, including the LATEST NOVELTIES of the season in

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS in every style;
VELVET RIBBONS in Black and Colors;
NEW STYLE SELT BUCKLES, Belting, Fancy Trimmings, new and pretty Ties, Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, and all articles connected therewith, to which we have added
Hosiery, Gloves and Ladies' Underwear,
HOOP SKIRTS, of which we keep only the best, and will give satisfaction.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in Silk, Gauze Merino, Shetland or Wool, white or colored;
LINEN and PAPER COLLARS;
SUSPENDERS;
POCKET-BOOKS, etc.

MERCHANTS are especially invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident we can give satisfaction in prices as well as in quality of our goods.

Our Assortment Cannot be Surpassed.

se13

FALL FASHIONS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

Will not BEND or BREAK like the single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL OVAL SHAPE, whether worn four or five days or thirty days. They are CHEAP AS A SKELETON, they GO FURTHER in comfort, durability and economy, with less than HALF THE WEIGHT of STEEL which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city. For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms and Office, Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.

se13:y70

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Full assortment of

BONNETS AND HATS,

All the leading Fall Styles.

Millinery Goods,

Crowns and Bonnets, Satin Fronts and Colored Silk Velvets in all shades, Plain Velvet Ruches, Silk and Velvet Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Fancy Goods, Ruchings, Ribbons, Feathers, in all the leading shades.

EMBROIDERIES,

(Well assorted.)

Cambric, Swissings, Jaconets, Lawns, Cheese Cloths, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Checked Muslins, Plain White Goods, Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

119 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

Loans and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, September 29, 1866.

The New York stock quotations to-day, were as follows: Gold, 145¾; 1881's, 111¾; Five Twenties, old, 110; do, new, 109½; Ten-Forties, 98½; Seven Thirties, 108¾; do small, 108¾. Michigan Southern & R. R., 88½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, 88½; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad 108; Erie Railroad, 87½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 64¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 111¾; Chicago & North Western, 57½; do preferred, 71¾.

—It is understood from a letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the National Currency Bank of New York, that after the current week a new issue of 5-20 bonds will be made in exchange for August 7-30 notes. The Assistant Secretary says that "the June and July 7-30s are not at present convertible," that "those of August, 1864, are," the terms being "to allow all accrued interest on the 7-30 and charging accrued interest on the 5-20 from July 1 to the day of conversion, both in currency," though the 5-20 bonds to be issued hereafter will bear interest from July 1, and not from May 1, 1866." This will make the new 5-20s, with interest payable in January and July, cost the holder of 7-30s, bought at 106@107¼, paying as he will upon each $100, $5,50 difference of interest, as against 103½ for 1863s to-day. By this issue, says the *Tribune*, the Department equalizes interest account, and instead of hoarding gold for six months, will be able to restore to commerce, through frequent payments of interest the gold absorbed by customs duties. The new issue can also be conveniently used to fund the 7-30s of the second and third series, and so prepare the way for a speedy and permanent resumption of specie payments. No resumption can be permanent which leaves the department in danger of being called upon to pay in currency the later issues of 7-30 notes. Resumption prior to the funding of these notes might not break 5-20s to par or below it, but that is a contingency too serious not to be carefully guarded against. With the compounds and 7-30s funded into long gold bearing bonds, resumption by the Government is an easy matter, whatever may be the result upon private credit.

—Says the Philadelphia *Press*:

The great abundance of money which has so long prevailed has not given to stock speculation its activity which is generally observed in times of ease and plenty and the predictions of those to whose opinions great difference is shown in money matters, and that there would soon be a lively market, with advancing prices, have been falsified so often that no further faith is placed in any such prognostications. October, of all the months in the year, is one that is characterized by activity in financial circles, and yet with all the inducements to stimulate it a brisk market is by no means accomplished as a certainty. Exchanges with the West are about evenly balanced, and there is no symtom of any important movement of currency to the South, as some have expected. In short, the financial centres of the interior appear to be so well supplied with currency that they have not the usual occasion to fall back upon New York and Philadelphia to meet the crop emergencies.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, September 29, 1866.

The produce markets have been moderately active during the past week, the excitement consequent upon the Convention to the contrary notwithstanding, and while there has been a fair volume of business in the aggregate, the transactions as a general thing, have been almost entirely of a local character.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm and in demand, and the market is almost entirely bare; we can report sales of 300 bbls prime White at $2,30. No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $2,45@2,50. Oats firm and in light supply; sales on track at 45 to 46, and from store, at 46 to 48. Corn is in demand but unchanged; sales of 500 bush ear in elevator. Rye is quoted at $1 for prime Western. Barley is wanted, but there is none offering.

FLOUR—The receipts were again rather larger than usual to-day, but the demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices are well sustained. We can report regular sales from store at $12 to 12¼ for Spring Wheat, and $13 to $13¼ for Winter Wheat. Rye Flour and Cornmeal quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull and a little weak, though, as yet, there is no quotable change in prices. We continue to quote at 17¼ to 17½ for Shoulders; 19@20 for Ribbed Sides, and 23 to 25 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull and drooping; may be quoted nominally at 20 to 20½. Mess Pork quoted at $34.

SEEDS—We can report sales of Flaxseed at $3¾, and there is a good demand for it at this price. Timothy Seed is dull at $3¾. Clover Seed is dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for prime fresh Roll Butter, and we can report regular sales at 33 to 35.

CHEESE—In reported firm at advance; sales at 17 to 18 for Western Reserve, 18 to 19 for Hamburg, and 21 to 22 for Goshen.

MILL FEED—Sale of 1 car Bran at 23 cts, and 1 car Shorts at $1,05. Middlings scarce and firm at $1,35 to $1,40.

SWEET POTATOES—Quoted at $1¼ to $3.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is quoted at $1,25—Cincinnati brands held at $1,35 to $1,70.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 1866.

CRUDE—The market for Crude has been rather dull and neglected throughout the past week, but notwithstanding the receipts have been large, the amount really on the market for sale is much smaller than most people imagine. It is estimated that nearly three-fourths of the oil that has reached here on the recent freshet had been contracted for previously, and while as a matter of course, the oil is in market, and has to that extent gone that far towards supplying the demand, it is also apparent that the amount in first hands is diminished to the same extent, and consequently, the quantity in the hands of crude dealers is comparatively insignificant, taking everything into consideration. As our refiners generally are pretty well supplied at present, and the prospects for Refined oil are not very flattering, the demand for crude cannot be otherwise than dull and weak, though prices remain unchanged at 14¾ in tanks, and barrels returned, and 13¾ bbls included. We have had a single sale to record, 1000 bbls, in bulk, at 14¾, from first hands. We are also now reporting the market firm at 14¾@15 cash at that point.

REFINED—There is no improvement to note in the demand for bonded oil, and while the market is apparently steady, prices remain unchanged, and we continue at 36, free on board at cars here, and at 40@42, delivered in Philadelphia. Sale of 1200 bbls for October, buyer's option, at 38. There is a moderate demand for the descriptions above noted, but refiners as a general thing, refuse to sell, preferring rather to hold back in hopes of a stronger market and better prices. For free oil, nothing is doing for want of demand, and prices are entirely nominal.

RESIDUUM—There has been some little inquiry for this article during the past week, but the sales, in the aggregate, were light. We quote at 4¢@5 per bbl, which is having been reported at both these figures.

ARRIVALS—The following arrivals were reported to-day:

Fisher & Bro.....	3000	S. D. Clark.....	2500
Nat. Ref. Co.....	2262	W. P. Logan.....	600
J. Gallagher.....	200		
Total.....			8362

Receipts for the week..... 97,337
Receipts last week..... 81,893
Total receipts on hte Pipe..... 114,162
Receipts since Jan. 1..... 737,775

Sale of the Sturgeon, Buckingham & Co. Elevators.

Messrs. Sturgeon, Buckingham & Co., have sold the grain warehouses known as the Sturgeon Elevators, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the sum of $275,000. Leased this year until October 1st. The ground upon which the elevators stand is owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and is leased for ninety years to Messrs. Sturges & Co., which lease expires in March last, hence the reason for this transfer. The original cost of the elevators was $200,000, and but few investments ever made in the West have paid better than these buildings, as we are informed by the Messrs. Sturges that they have netted a profit, during the ten years they have been in operation) of something in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company take possession on Monday next, and it is rumored that they propose reducing the rate of storage nearly, if not quite one half, and running both concerns for the benefit of dealers and shippers.—[Chicago Journal.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Beef Cattle.—The offerings during the past week were 1361 head against 938 head previous week. The offerings this week were here of sealawags. Prices were very low, and the market dull. Extra quality sold at 9 and beef cattle at 6@8, stock cattle at 4@5, fair at 5@6, good at 7@8, and prime at 8@9 per 100 lbs, with a few as a single above the outside figure. The supply has the outside figure. The supply has the outside figure. Sales were made at 4@5 for fair to prime sheep, and 6@7 for lambs per 100 lbs. Hogs—The supply has been light, and the demand fair. Sales were made at 9@9½ for prime to fancy corn fed hogs, and 8@8½ for fair to good.

Baltimore Advertisements

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Toys, Games, Dolls, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Mucilage, Wafers, Wrapping Paper, Twine, Rubber Goods, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Fixtures, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Photographs, Albums, Musical Instruments, Strings, Sheet Music, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porter, Cordials, Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Rums, Cordials, Cider, Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Confectionery, Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Meal, Grain, Seeds, Hay, Straw, Coal, Wood, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Mule Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, Coppersmith's Goods, Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Mantels, Tiles, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Sand, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Horse Clothing, Leather, Hides, Furs, Wool, Cotton, Yarns, Manufactured Goods, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Patent Medicines